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[a30-3]

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[a1351]

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[1134-1]

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1911.

In the course of a case at the Assizes the Attorney-General observed that armed robbery is a class of offence which has become extremely common in the Colony, and from the records of the Court, appeared to be increasing at every Session. We drew attention to this feature of the Assize calendar two years ago, when out of eleven cases set down for trial at the Criminal Sessions in February, 1909, no fewer than nine were cases of armed robbery. His Honour the Chief Justice on that occasion passed a sentence of five years' imprisonment in each case, and in addition ordered the prisoners convicted of the offence to be flogged. We then expressed the hope that these exemplary sentences would have the deterrent effect desired, and that this class of crime would become as rare in the Colony in future as it had been in the past. Unfortunately that hope has not been fulfilled. Cases of this kind figured prominently in the Calendar at the February Assizes in 1910, and at the present Sessions there are five cases of robbery or attempted robbery by violence, and in four of these the evidence showed that the prisoners had in their possession lethal weapons, and the "usual implements of a burglar's stock-in-trade" to borrow a phrase used in the course of one of these cases by the Attorney-

General. Again, in one case which came before the Chief Justice on Monday his Lordship passed a sentence of five years imprisonment with hard labour and twenty-four strokes of the birch, and in another case three years' imprisonment with hard labour, while the Puisne Judge also dealt out equally severe punishment in the cases taken in his Court. These cases, it may be noted, are most numerous in the Chinese New Year season, but they are not unfortunately confined to that period of the year. The evidence given in these cases casts no reflection on the general police arrangements. It is noteworthy that in but very few cases has there been any mention of fire-arms, a fact which strengthens the impression created by occasional prosecutions at the Magistracy, that the police exercise the greatest watchfulness over the fire-arms imported into the Colony. Daggers and knives are the weapons actually mentioned in these cases. Though we may all feel that the increasing number of cases of armed robbery calls for greater vigilance on the part of the police, the evidence given in these cases has not disclosed any censurable laxity. Yet the community looks to the police force for protection from these crimes, and when we take note of the extraordinary number of petty larcenies which are now taking place in the Colony, it becomes pertinent to inquire whether the police force is adequate to the requirements, and whether the punishments meted out for such offences are sufficiently severe to check this growing tendency. It is satisfactory to observe that in the graver crimes of armed robbery the police are fairly successful in tracking the ruffians and bringing them to justice, but the same cannot be said as regards petty larcenies. The cases brought before the Courts represent, we believe, but a very small fraction of the number which occur in the Colony. Of late pocket-picking seems to have taken rank as a fine art. Quite a number of such cases have been recently reported in which pockets have been relieved of their contents, in many cases by the dexterous cutting out of the pocket. Moreover, robberies appear to be as common abroad as above. At the meeting of the Legislative Council tomorrow the Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE is directing attention to the alleged prevalence of theft from ships and lighters in the Harbour and asking the Government to cause enquiry into the best method of preventing injury to the Colony's trade from this cause. A few years ago when petty larcenies were uncommonly rare in the Colony, the Magistrates met the situation by a more frequent resort to the public exposure of thieves in the stocks, and this appeared to have the desired effect in very short time. Any inquiry into the subject, it seems to us, must take into account the nature of the punishments awarded. The Chief Justice in an armed robbery case yesterday expressed his regret that he could not award "the cat," and we think his lordship's regret in the circumstances will be widely shared. We cannot any longer dismiss the subject of crime in the Colony with the comforting reflection that it is merely a passing wave. These waves are recurring much too frequently and the whole subject is one which might usefully be reconsidered by the Government in the light of the criminal statistics of the last two years.

It will be seen from Messrs. Vernon & Smyth's share list that Para Rubber in London has again advanced, and is now quoted by wire at 6/8 per lb. firm.

A Chinese was yesterday sentenced at the Magistracy to two weeks' imprisonment for stealing an awning, the property of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Six months' imprisonment was the sentence inflicted yesterday upon a native who had stolen a pair of bangles and two gold rings from a man in Circular Pathway.

At the Magistracy yesterday a man said to be concerned with others in an armed robbery at Yammati, when goods and money to the value of \$1,385 were stolen, appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood and was remanded till Friday.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 19th February, 1911—(exclusive of the 14th, 15th and 16th inst.) at 1 p.m. the doors being closed for the race days)—shows that of non-Chinese there were 252 to the Library and 210 to the Museum, and of Chinese 102 to the former and 6,287 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 354 persons and the Museum by 6,497.

A piracy off Tangkau village opposite Cap-simui is reported to the police as having occurred on the 19th instant at 10.30 p.m. Six men, two armed with choppers, are said to have rowed alongside the junk in small boat, and after binding the master and three foiks with ropes they drove them into the cabin. They ransacked the junk and made off with money and clothing to the value of \$50. Before they departed they closed the men down in the hatch-

On Saturday evening two houses at Swatow were destroyed by fire. Over twenty-five engines pumped water on to the fire, which was put out after working for about three hours. It is said that two persons were killed by grasping the electric wire running along the middle of the street. A party of sailors under the direction of two officers were landed from the revenue cruiser Ping Ching, and the Customs men with their engine also assisted.

Certain provisions of the Hongkong Public Health and Buildings Ordinance have been suggested for adoption in Shanghai as a measure of precaution against plague. A Special Committee, however, has reported:—"That any comparison between the Bye-laws in force at Hongkong and those proposed for Shanghai is, considering the fundamental difference between Chinese houses in Hongkong and Shanghai, quite useless. But if such comparison is to be made we would point out that hollow lath and plaster walls, stair soffits and ceilings are not entirely prohibited under the Hongkong Ordinances as it is now proposed to prohibit them in Shanghai." The Medical Officer of Health rejoins that this decision is open to objection from a sanitary point of view and he remarks:—"The essential thing aimed at is the exclusion of rats from dwellings by doing away with places for rats. Both in Hongkong and Shanghai the places providing homes for rats in houses are the hollow spaces below the ground floor, above ceilings and in lath and plaster and other hollow construction. There is no essential difference in these respects either between Hongkong and Shanghai Chinese houses or between Chinese and foreign houses."

ALLEGED CONTRAVENTION OF BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

Lam Cheong again appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy in answer to a summons charging him with various offences under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Nine charges, substituted for those previously advanced, were made, and included: Failing to deliver documents relating to his affairs, falsification of books, false entries before the bankruptcy, material mis-statements, owing credit by false representations and disposing of property for which credit had been obtained.

Mr. F. X. D. Almada e Castro prosecuted on behalf of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence.

Mr. Grist said he assumed that if there was a prima facie case made out the defendant would be committed for trial.

His Worship—Certainly, he would have to go for trial.

Mr. Grist—Then I do not propose to cross-examine, but shall probably only watch the proceedings.

His Worship—I do not propose to exercise summary jurisdiction.

Mr. D'Almada, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the defendant formerly carried on business under the style of the Man Yuen Wo Firm as dealers in Californian and Australian goods. He also was at one time partner in the Kung Cheong Wo Firm, carried on under co-partnership with another man. He continued to carry on business until March last, when he filed his petition in bankruptcy. After the receiving order was made the defendant filed his statement of affairs as required by Ordinance. His books were taken possession of by the Official Receiver and these revealed certain assets and liabilities. Regarding the assets, it would be proved that they did not amount to what he declared they would in his statement of affairs. He had included in his books debts owing to him of over \$2,000 from the Fung Yit Wo Firm of California, a large sum from a Melbourne firm, and also a debt of about \$3,000 from the Fung Fat Wing.

With regard to the last-named of these, it would be proved that the firm ceased to carry on business before the Man Yuen Wo started. Defendant had also failed to show that he owed some \$3,000 to Lam Yik, for which he had deposited his life policy as security. Knowing that he was in difficulties defendant purchased goods within three or four months of the presentation of his petition to the extent of between \$10,000 and \$20,000, and most of these goods were bought for cash on delivery. He had included in his books debts owing to him of over \$2,000 from the Fung Yit Wo Firm of San Francisco, it would be proved that on December 30th, 1908, defendant received \$850 by draft, but no credit was given for this, and a sum of \$1,000 due by another firm and paid was entered in his cash-book as having been received on December 17th and in his ledger as on December 1st, while in fact this money was remitted by telegraphic transfer from the International Bank, and it would be proved that it was paid to the defendant on the same day as the telegraphic transfer was made to Hongkong. In his books he had entered it differently, and he had also altered his books from one year to another and made several other important alterations of which evidence would be called.

POLICE DOGS FOR SINGAPORE.

The Inspector-General of the Straits Settlements Police has decided to introduce dogs to assist the police. Detective-sergeant Taylor of the Singapore police, visited Major Richardson's kennels at Marrow, and has purchased one of his police Airedales. The duties of the dog will be to go out on night duty in the suburbs of Singapore. The Chinese burglar, after committing depredations, escape into the thick fern surrounding the bungalows built in the verandas, and are extremely difficult to locate. This dog will act as watch and a scour and will give warning to the policeman of any person being in the vicinity. He will prevent, escape and will defend the constables from attack. The North-West Mounted Police, Canada, have also ordered a trained Airedale from the same kennels.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
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[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE RUSSO-CHINESE RUPTURE.

CHINA'S REPLY.

PEKING, February 21st.

While not admitting any infringements of the Treaty, China's reply to Russia is most conciliatory.

It reiterates the Treaty provisions and promises most strict observance of them in the future, while it points out that when Consulates are established duties will be applicable.

China promises further to issue instructions with regard to the attitude to be adopted by officials on all points which are plainly adjustable.

The distinct diversity between the Official Communiqué and the Note has been severely criticised.

PLAQUE IN THE NORTH

THE DEATH ROLL.

PEKING, February 21st.

The quarantine against European passengers has been removed.

The plague is improving, but the total death number 19,000.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

CHINA'S REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

RUSSIAN SATISFACTION.

LONDON, February 21st.

A Washington telegram states that the Chinese Foreign Office has informed the United States Minister that the Russian Minister at Peking expresses satisfaction with China's reply to the Russian Note.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

"The Times" regards China's reply as conciliatory, and refuses to accept the suggestion that an ultimatum is the development of a policy of aggression agreed upon between Russia and Japan.

THE BRITISH BUDGET SURPLUS.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hobhouse, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, referring to the reserved portion of the last Budget, announced that the surplus in the financial year 1909-1910 was £4,300,000, instead of the estimated £2,970,000. The income tax realised £2,400,000, instead of £2,295,000.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBERG ILL.

LONDON, February 21st.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg is seriously ill in a private hospital at Sydney. The nature of the illness has not yet been diagnosed.

THE FOLLIES.

Nothing succeeds like success, is undoubtedly true with regard to Mr. Dallas' enterprise. "The Follies" have captivated Hongkong, and large houses nightly face the sprightly company of artistes who contribute an entertainment such as few have enjoyed in the Far East before. The first part of the programme is attractive, varied and original, and the bright singing and whimsical novelties appeal to many, with the result that encores are numerous. The burlesque of a pantomime is decidedly clever and amusing. The funniness of the gentlemen who fill the role of Dick Whittington's cat keep the audience in roars, especially when he is supposed to be playing with a mouse or otching his own tail. To see him flirting with Cinderella is extremely ludicrous. All the features of a pantomime, including the mechanical events, are burlesqued; and the end comes all too soon. Last night's audience enjoyed the treat, and their impressions must go a long way to securing a continuance of crowded houses.

To-night another change of programme is announced, some particulars of which are given in the advertisement on page 4.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, February 21st.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIAGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Leung Ho Chuen, who yesterday pleaded guilty on three counts of embezzlement, was brought up for sentence.

His Lordship—Mr. Attorney, is it clear that the embezzlements amounted to \$10,000?

The Attorney-General—We have only proved to the extent laid in the indictment, but the prisoner has made no denial of the fact that he had been recovered.

His Lordship—Have you anything to say why I should not pass sentence on you?

Prisoner—Nothing, only with reference to the forgery I knew nothing about that. The papers were given to me already signed.

His Lordship—You have pleaded guilty to the charges of embezzlement.

Prisoner—I have nothing to say about that.

His Lordship—You are sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

Cheng On and Lau See were arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to rob.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty and the following jurors were sworn:—H. B. Bridger (foreman), E. J. da Roza, A. McKirdy, F. J. V. Jorge, A. Fesler, W. Pringle and E. W. White.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr., who appeared for the Crown, informed the Court and jury that the prisoners were charged with assault with intent to rob.

About midday on January 23rd an old woman was sitting down in her house at Kowloon City when the two prisoners entered and asked for a man named Chan Fuk, who, they said, owed them \$2. Then they barred the door, took the woman by the throat and gagged her, and proceeded to search her room. She managed to get the bamboo gag loose, and

## THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, 8th February.

China is never free from deadly, infectious diseases. In normal times Summer brings cholera, typhoid and scarlet fever. Pneumonia causes the death of many people in the Spring and Autumn, when the tremendous changes from Summer to Winter, and vice versa, are being precipitated. (In this connection it may be stated that the thermometer registers in July at Peking anything from 100 to 105 degrees in the shade—while the record stands at 115—and in January it is by no means unusual to find the temperature 50 below zero, at daylight.) Winter brings regular outbreaks of small-pox; and bubonic plague makes its appearance at odd times.

But China has never had anything to equal the scourge that is now sweeping over Manchuria and endeavouring to make its way down south. It appeared first at Manchuria township, which is near the Russian border. That was in the beginning of the winter. Next it appeared at Tsitsilin and later at Harbin. For some weeks it did not exhibit any marked contagion or infection, though it spread terror by reason of its appalling fatality. Inoculation and vaccination proved quite ineffectual, and the foreign doctors soon realized that they had a new form of plague, or at least one about which very little was known. They found that it was highly infectious from man to man, but not contagious through the medium of rats, as is the bubonic form of the disease. The breath is the principal channel of infection in this epidemic, while rats appear to be immune.

At Fuchiatien, the Chinese city adjoining Harbin, the outbreak began to increase steadily until the deaths averaged over 150 a day. Official returns show that there were three deaths at Fuchiatien in November, 300 in December and 5,000 in January. That was among a population of 40,000. The Russians instituted an elaborate system of precautions at Harbin, as soon as the disease became epidemic, and they did their best to assist the Chinese at Fuchiatien. The Taotai at Fuchiatien, however, took no precautions, and he obstructed the Russians in every possible manner, until they were forced to abandon Fuchiatien to its fate, for the time being. The Russian Minister at Peking put in a strong request for the dismissal of the Taotai. His action was supported by the Japanese, and the Taotai was cashiered. The Chinese Government then began to take some notice of the representations being made to it daily by the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, who were being kept in touch with the deplorable state of affairs by the foreign Consuls in Manchuria. The Government told off for service in Manchuria a number of Chinese doctors who had been educated abroad and made an appeal to foreign doctors to assist. A splendid response was given both by missionary doctors and by independent practitioners. The first to go to Fuchiatien were Dr. Meany (an exceedingly able French doctor, who had made an international reputation many years ago before coming to China) and Dr. Wu, a Chinese expert of undoubted skill and courage. Dr. Meany was inoculated before leaving for the North, but he had not been at the plague centre more than two weeks when he contracted the plague and died. Dr. Wu is there still, and he has done magnificent work in the face of tremendous difficulties.

As the disease began to claim its thousands the Chinese gradually lost unreasoning indifference to the epidemic, which is the greatest difficulty that has to be contended with in the sanitary administration of infected areas, and began to abandon their dead. House-to-house visitations were instituted. The dead were brought out into the open fields and stacked in layers. The intense cold froze the bodies and prevented, it is said, infection from that source. But the number of dead increased until there were at Fuchiatien over 3,000 and some 1,500 at Hulan, a little further up the line. At the latter place the bodies were laid on the frozen river in the hope that they would be carried away when a thaw set in. The Russians became alarmed at this, for the river would carry the bodies into the Amur regions, which have not yet been visited by the plague.

Meanwhile Dr. Wu and his staff were having an awful time. Two young Chinese doctors died of the plague. Dr. Setoo, the Chinese plague expert at Tengku, contracted the disease and all his friends looked upon him as lost; for throughout the whole progress of the epidemic not one recovery had been registered. But Dr. Setoo pulled through, and he is now taking two weeks' holiday, preparing to resume his duties at Fuchiatien.

After the arrival of Dr. Wu the Russian Medical Staff at Harbin were able to co-operate with the Chinese, though Fuchiatien then soothed with the disease, and several Russian doctors, nurses and attendants had fallen victims.

During the earlier days of January, when many thousands of Chinese coolies began to return to their homes for Chinese New Year (Manchuria being an extensive labour market for coolies of North China), the disease began to make its way south. It spread, naturally, along the railway line, which is also the main route for slower traffic. It soon raged at Kwanchengtze and Mukden, while a few cases occurred at Shantung, Tientsin and Peking. It was not to be expected that Shantung would escape (for most of the labourers in Manchuria are the sturdy Shantung men), and in the next few days it showed itself there with considerable virulence.

Dr. Jackson, a young English assistant of Dr. Christie, contracted the disease and died at Mukden, and two more Chinese doctors succumbed. Alarm began to spread over the whole

of China. Quarantine stations were established at Kwanchengtze, Mukden and Shanghai-kwan; and, finally, the trains were stopped, while precautionary measures were adopted at all the centres where foreigners had any influence. The result was a check.

The matter of disposing of the mountains of bodies in Manchuria was overcome by Dr. Wu in a manner that has caused the profoundest surprise among the great mass of the Chinese people as well as among foreigners who are familiar with the Chinese hereditary veneration for the dead. Reporting to the Waipu, Dr. Wu explained that it was impossible to allow the dead bodies to accumulate in thousands. The ground could not be dug owing to its being frozen as hard as stone. In many instances all the relatives of the dead were dead also. Those who had escaped were afraid to claim the bodies—fearing as much, probably, the prospect of quarantine as the actual contagion. Dr. Wu asked whether the Government would allow the bodies to be cremated. The Government had many claims and suggested that dynamite should be used to open trenches. Work was carried on with dynamite for several days, but the result was most disappointing: the trenches could not be dug fast enough to keep pace with the death-rate. Ultimately the Government allowed Dr. Wu to use his own discretion, warning him at the same time against provoking a rising of the people. Dr. Wu issued a proclamation calling upon the relatives of the deceased to take away their dead and bury them. There was no response. He issued another proclamation stating that all bodies not claimed would be cremated. No protest was made, so he issued a third proclamation calling upon anyone who had any objection to the burning of the bodies to lodge a petition at once. Again there was no response. Accordingly, large quantities of coal and firewood were collected and in piles of one hundred 3,800 bodies were cremated. Crowds of people stood watching sorrowfully the colossal "desecration of the dead," but no murmur of protest was heard.

There are still 1,000 bodies awaiting cremation, for the supply of fuel was not sufficient, and the dead are accumulating again. At the large centres, however, where stringent measures are in operation, the death-rate is decreasing, though the disease is spreading over the whole of Manchuria. At out-lying places no precautions are being observed, and it will take a long time to free China of this new scourge. Medical men expect that warm weather will assist in subduing it, but many of them are of opinion that it will become bubonic when the winter ends, for the bacillus is the same in both phases. A few of the cases have been septicemic, but no bubonic action has been discovered yet.

The most remarkable features of this particular form of plague are: the infinitesimal percentage of recoveries, the absence of contagion from man to animals, the slight symptoms preceding collapse prior to death within a few hours, the apparent futility of inoculation or vaccination with the serum or vaccine now in use, and immunity of people who live in a clean, orderly manner. To illustrate the last assertion, I may state that the total deaths among foreigners in Manchuria have been less than thirty, and nearly all of those were doctors and medical attendants whose work brought them into close contact with the disease. A few Boorists, who live in the same manner as Chinese coolies, and a few women who lived in insanitary conditions, take the number to within about four of the total. Throughout the whole of Manchuria only three deaths are reported among Japanese, though the population of Japan must be well over 100,000.

With the experiences of Europe in the 14th and 17th centuries as a warning, it is by no means certain that the plague will confine its epidemic character to Manchuria or even to China. The latest reports point to a general decline in Manchuria and a hull in North China, which may be only temporary, but it has turned the first evidences of panic in the foreign Settlements into a reaction that is regrettable. At Kangpingfa the Chinese are doing nothing and the deaths are slowly mounting up. Chefoo appears to be in a state of hopeless want of co-operation between the foreigners and the Chinese. Perfectly ideal precautions are being taken by the Germans at Tsingtao. Tientsin is endeavouring to reconcile the necessities of trade with the safety of the Settlements, and the result is, so far, satisfactory. At Peking the tremendous scare has been followed by a feeling of security that many thoughtful people do not consider justified. Throughout all the smaller centres, both in Manchuria and North China, sanitary administration and plague precautions are in the hands of the local officials, who apply the Government's orders to neglect no measure of precaution in a variety of ways, according to individual intelligence.

The situation leaves much to be desired. China requires the assistance of many foreign plague experts, practical men who would assist in sanitary administration and work in the infected areas. The scheme of a scientific expedition is one that should not be neglected, in the interests of the world, and it might have some practical bearing upon the present situation in China, but the need of immediate labour in the field is more urgent.

Great difficulty is encountered by the Min-chengtze and the Waipu (which are doing their best to check the plague) from want of co-operation by other departments. The Russian Minister has proposed that Plague Commissioner, with full powers of control, should be appointed by the Chinese Government. He would be assisted by a staff of experts foreign and Chinese, who would visit every plague centre in China and that reasonable measures were enforced. In this respect foreigners would be required to advise only, in all probability; for, as in the case of Dr. Wu at Harbin, Chinese would do better work in overcoming the hereditary prejudices of their countrymen.

The outlook for 1911 is very disconcerting. The Government has expended upwards of £150,000 in precautionary measures, and its losses in Customs dues, railway income, lights and general loss of trade will reach an enormous total; while the disorganization of business and actual losses to the poor people will be appalling.

It is proposed to burn Fuchiatien and the greater portions of several other towns in Manchuria; but the want of money precludes the fulfilment of the idea. It is no small matter to provide for hundreds of thousands of people whose whole belongings have been given to the flames, and it must not be forgotten that the measures already taken by the Chinese Government were not the spontaneous outcome of a realization of the danger on the part of the highest officials: it was a concession to the opinion of brilliant young officers such as his Excellency Siake Alfred Sae, of the Waipu, Dr. Wu, and Dr. W. W. Yen, backed up by the advice of foreign doctors, amongst whom the missionaries have figured splendidly. The old officials obviously think that altogether too much has been made of the plague, too much money spent in connection with it; and their reluctance towards expenditure is increasing. Better things are hoped for with the arrival of Dr. Lim Boong Kong, the celebrated Chinese doctor of Singapore, whom the Government has asked to assist in North China. Dr. Lim will stand no nonsense: if the Government does not do what he suggests his stay in China will be very brief. But it remains to be seen whether his personal influence will avail. He ought to be a strong link, however, between the foreign authorities and the Chinese, and in that respect his influence may be doubly gratifying, for the want of co-operation is very marked.

## COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held yesterday at the office of the Company in Hotel Mansions. Mr. R. Shewan presided, and the others present were:—Messrs. F. A. Gomes, H. A. Siebs, C. R. Lenzmann, F. Lieb, C. H. Ross, F. W. Armstrong, G. Friesland, E. R. Fuhrmann (directors), W. E. Clarke (secretary), Dr. J. W. Noble, J. Arnold, K. D. Gazdar, H. W. Lockier, T. F. Hough, J. M. E. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, M. S. Northcote, F. B. Marshall, A. Denison and T. Christiani.

The Secretary having read the notices convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the usual period, we will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the half-year's working compares favourably with the two previous half-years. The depression in the Hongkong-Macau traffic has been accentuated by recent trouble in the sister Colony. The Hongkong-Wuchow Direct Line has been worked at a profit, but the Canton-Wuchow Line has not been so successful. Turning to the report and statement of accounts, you will note that we have charged the cost of the new boilers and installation to the value of the steamer *Heungshan*, as it is special expenditure on the vessel and cannot be regarded as current repairs. The heavier cost of repairs than has been usual in recent half-yearly accounts is due to docking the *Heungshan* for installation of new boilers in the last quarter of the year instead of the 1st quarter of the current year. The income from investments shows a slight decrease compared with recent periods, which is due to the repayment of a large loan on mortgage in July, and, as no other good mortgages were offering at the moment, part of the money was reinvested in approved local stocks and the balance retained to meet expenditure on the *Heungshan*. All the values of our investments have been adjusted in accordance with the quotations current at the end of the year by the transfer of \$44,497.10 from Investment Fluctuation Account. The properties mortgaged to the Company have been inspected and re-valued by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Palmer & Turner. The loans advanced show a satisfactory margin of safety. The loss by subsidiary companies during the past six months working amounted to \$22,112.22. I do not think of anything else calling for special mention, but should any shareholders require any further information, I shall have much pleasure in answering any questions. There being no questions,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, which was seconded by Mr. Lockier, and carried. Mr. CHRISTIANI proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. G. Friesland as a director. Mr. MARSHALL seconded, and the motion was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. T. F. Hough, seconded by Mr. MACHADO, Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and W. H. Potts were elected auditors for the ensuing half-year.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be obtained upon application. Thank you for your attendance.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably in E. Japan, the depression lying over E. Manchuria yesterday having reached the Pacific to the North of Hokkaido.

The anti-cyclonic area is still central over the continent to the North of the Yanze valley, but pressure is giving way along the China coast.

Strong monsoon must still be expected to prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood [N.E. winds, fresh; fair. Formosa Channel Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Tamsui] Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Tamsui Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

## COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Report of the board of directors for the half-year ended 31st December, 1910, is as follows:—

## ACCOUNTS.

The profit on Working Account amounted to \$46,323.56 as compared with \$51,740.04 for the corresponding period of 1909, being a decrease of \$5,416.48.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$21,476.11 brought forward from 30th June, 1910, shows a credit balance of \$64,129.83, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$3.00 per share on 12,000 old shares ...	\$36,000.00
and \$1.50 per share on 8,000 new shares ...	12,000.00
	\$48,000.00
To write off furniture and fixtures account ...	10,000.00
To write off installation of electric light account ...	5,000.00
To write off steam launch account ...	1,000.00
To carry forward to new account ...	129.83
	\$64,129.83

## DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

## AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

W. HUTTON POTTS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1911.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the six months ending 31st December, 1910. To bad debts and refunds ... 8 335.54

To Crown rent ... 505.92

To rates ... 2,603.80

To fire insurance ... 3,179.49

To interests ... 22,812.06

To directors' and auditors' fees ... 3,200.00

Balance as per statement ... 2,197.75

To balance, to be apportioned as follows:—

64,129.83

893,964.39

By balance from 30th June, 1910 ... \$39,476.91

Less dividend ... \$48,000.00

Less transferred to repairs and renewals account ... \$10,000.00

Less written off furniture and fixtures account ... 10,000.00

68,000.00

893,964.39

By rents of shops and "Hotel Mansions" ... 30,945.00

By script fees ... 45.00

By dividend on shares in public companies ... 40.00

By bad debts recovered ... 133.92

By profit on Hotel Working Account for the six months ending 31st December, 1910 ... 46,323.56

98,964.39

## REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.

For the six months ended 31st December, 1910.

To payment on account of repairs and renewals during the half-year ending 31st December, 1910 ... \$15,252.09

8 15,252.09

By balance brought forward ... \$ 3,054.34

By amount transferred from profit and loss account, as recommended in last report ... 10,000.00

By transfer to profit and loss account ... 2,197.75

8 15,252.09

## BALANCE SHEET.

31st December, 1910.</

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 22nd inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st February, 1911. [15]

NOW ON SALE.

## MAIL TABLES FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 50 Cents

On Paper ... 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1911.

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE.

A 2 h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting switches, pulleys, etc., complete is offered for Sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

Apply— MANAGER,

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE,

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [150]

A N ENGLISH (Trust) INSURANCE COMPANY desires to appoint a Representative in Hongkong, and invites applications from established Fire Agents of good standing.

Address in first instance,

"INSURANCE,"

Care of W. J. Southcombe Advertising Agency,

340 167, Strand, London, England.

WANTED.

OFFICE Wanted, in Central Locality.

Apply— "X. Y. Z."

Care of "Daily Press" Office,

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [215]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day OPENED our Office in Hongkong and have Empowered Mr. A. L. ASKE to Sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.

A. KASSUM & CO.,

Head Office, Bombay;

Branches at Zanzibar and Aden.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1911. [341]

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE, SWATOW.

ENGLIBERT KEMP, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of ENGLIBERT KEMP, deceased, lately a Tide-waiter in the Chinese Maritime Customs Services, who died by drowning at Swatow on the 30th of January, 1911, and all persons indebted to the said deceased estate, are hereby notified that they should communicate with the Undersigned before the 18th of March, 1911.

B. G. TOURS,

Acting Consul for the Netherlands, Swatow.

Swatow, 16th February, 1911. [345]

CANTON IMPORT and EXPORT FIRMS sought zu baldigen Eintritt, spätestens per 1. April a. c. dieztagen Assistenten, welcher befugt ist, selbständigen zu arbeiten.

GEFL ANGEROTE unter,

Care of "Daily Press" Office,

Hongkong, 28th January, 1911. [249]

KOWLOON BUTCHERY.

WE beg to notify the residents of Kowloon that we now have on sale at our Kowloon Depot, Nathan Road:—

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEAT,

RABBITS, HARES,

HAM, BACON, &c., &c.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th February, to SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1911. [293]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 Noon, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to the 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 11th February, 1911. [313]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 3, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th February to 9th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1911. [335]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12 o'clock (NOON), on FRIDAY, the 10th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th inst. to the 10th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 20th February, 1911. [346]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE VIENNA CAFE CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation)

A S a going concern the Lease, Goodwill, A Wines and Spirits and other Stock, Bakery and Confectionery Plant, Book Debts, Furniture and Fixtures, Beer Engines and Electrical Fittings of the above Cafe.

Offers to be made in writing on or before Noon, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 22nd inst., to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Liquidator,  
St. George's Building,  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1911. [291]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"K ENLIS," 75A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS; Large Verandahs; Large heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak. Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Applies— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST.

Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS,

MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Applies— G. FENWICK & CO., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE— \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [249]

KOWLOON BUTCHERY.

WE beg to notify the residents of Kowloon that we now have on sale at our Kowloon Depot, Nathan Road:—

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEAT,

RABBITS, HARES,

HAM, BACON, &c., &c.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

## ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL

HENRY DALLAS' SEASON,

"THE FOLLIES,"

By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER,

from the

APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9.15 P.M.

THIRD PROGRAMME!

THIRD PROGRAMME!!

EVERYTHING NEW,

INCLUDING:

H. G. PELISSIER'S Burlesque

"HAMLET"

(With H. G. PISPOLOGIES to

W. SHAKESPEARE, Esq.)

HENRY DALLAS AS HAMLET.

Plan at MOUTRIE'S

PRICES AS USUAL.

Business Manager: HARRY A. DOOLEY.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911. [343]

INTIMATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

MANILA, P.I.

February 9, 1911.

1. The BUREAU OF NAVIGATION offers for Sale at Engineer Island, Manila, P.I.,

and for Rent Launches:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [116]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3, GOMES VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply—

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.

For your own comfort  
in Tropical Countries use  
**CALVERT'S**  
Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against  
Infection.

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antisepically cleansing their bites.

Perfect Personal  
Cleanliness.

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from  
Skin Irritation.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?  
Each suits the climate.

**STRIKING EXPERIMENTS**  
AT THE REQUEST OF THE  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The remarkable feeding experiments conducted in the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin, at the request of the Local Government Board for Ireland, prove that

**BOVRIL**

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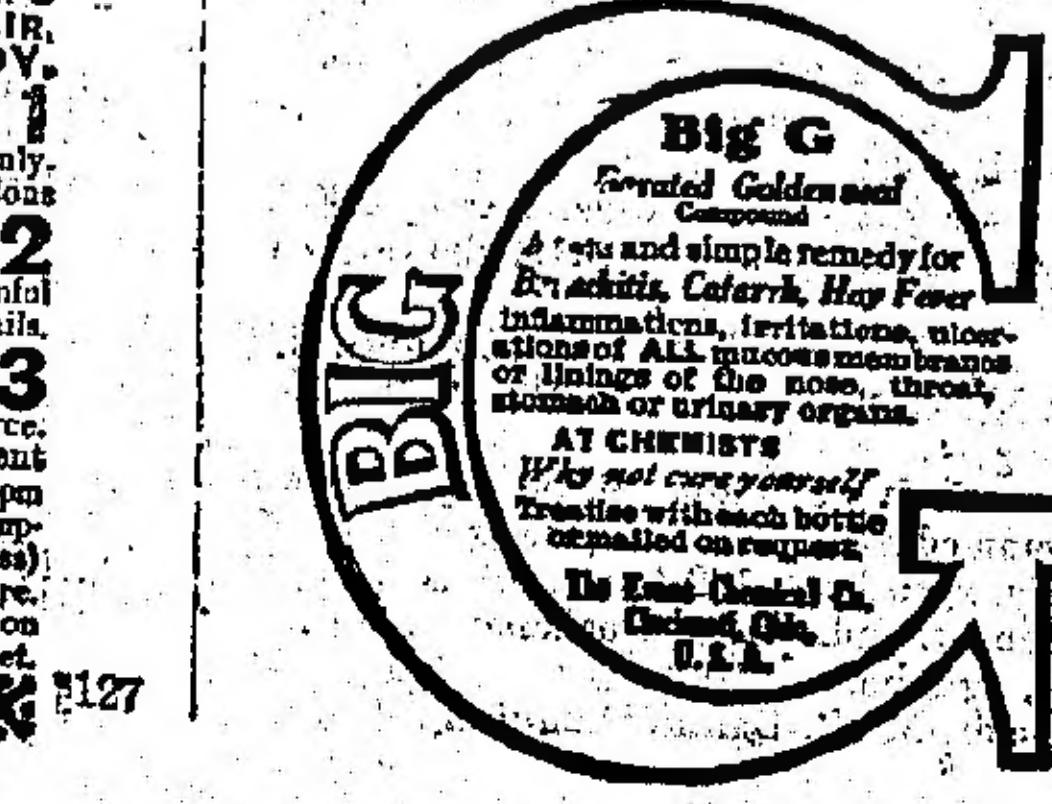
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THE SHANGHAI PERJURY  
CHARGE.

REX v. I. B. MICHAEL

At the further hearing of this case, Mr. H. Read, the prosecutor on behalf of the Stock Exchange, after giving evidence, asked the Court to allow him to make a statement. He said:—Certain statements have been made in this Court by Mr. Michael which in justice to my fellow members of the Stock Exchange as well as to myself I cannot allow to go unchallenged, and I should feel obliged if the reporters would put down what I have to say. Mr. Michael has volunteered to make statements to the Court and these statements I must describe as malicious and mostly untrue.

Mr. Douglas—Statements made on oath.

Mr. Read—He said that the Stock Exchange was like a grog-shop.

Mr. Douglas—No, no.

His Worship—At the time of great excitement, Mr. Read.

Mr. Read—The March settlement time. The March settlement was a record one and previous experience told us that in order to get through the work some of us had to go without our tiffins and the Committee provided tiffins, and this was much appreciated by everyone. As to champagne and caviare, many now members are not members of the Club, and when they are admitted it is the custom to put up some refreshment at noon. (Laughter.) This is also the case on the occasion of a birthday or on the occasion of a member's departure. During the summer time we had an ice chest there and the only drinks available were very mild in the nature of ginger beer and soda water, and so on. As to dining—

His Worship—That came at a later time.

Mr. Read—After the June settlement, and especially after the Chinese failures, there was practically nothing to do in the share market and time hung very heavy on the hands of the share brokers. They did begin gambling for ten and twenty-cent pieces, but one day they began to gamble for higher stakes and the Committee immediately stopped it. Then he said that the brokers were afraid to meet their creditors. They were not afraid to meet their creditors, but the reverse was the case. Then he said that everyone in the Exchange was insolvent. I emphatically deny this.

Mr. Douglas—He did not say that; he said the Exchange.

Mr. Opps—Any way it was untrue.

Mr. Read—That is all that I have to say to your Worship. I apologise for taking up your time.

Mr. Douglas—There was no intention to cast any reflection on you, Mr. Read, I am sure.

L. E. P. Jones, barrister-at-law, was then sworn. He stated that he was instructed by the Cathay Trust to bring action in Mr. Michael's name against Mr. W. V. Carmichael. Subsequent to the hearing of October 4 Mr. Michael addressed a letter to him. The letter was dated Shanghai, October 12, and it ran:—

Dear Mr. Jones.—In again reading the Judge's questions to me, I find that my answer with regard to this question as to whether I ever owned any shares in any of the companies in which I bought shares for Mr. Carmichael is not strictly correct. As a matter of fact at one time (in March last) was allotted 400 Anglo-Java; but as I sold these shares at once, even before the scrip was out, I was of course in no way interested in the Company at the time Mr. Carmichael bought shares through me. I also had 500 Semelings and 50 Kamunting allotted to me (some of them long before I dealt with Mr. Carmichael) and considering that the shares of these companies were not dealt in by Mr. Carmichael I cannot see that it has any bearing on the matter. Of course, my reply to the Judge should have been that I had owned shares in the Anglo-Java Co., but that I did not own any at the time I bought shares for Mr. Carmichael.

I. R. MICHAEL.

Witness—At the next hearing I did not refer to that letter.

Mr. Douglas—Why did you not?—I did not think it necessary at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Opps.

Mr. Michael did not tell you, did he, at any time, that he stood to make a very large jobbing profit on the settlement?—No, he did not.

Did he tell you that he stood to make on the settlement about £10,000 on jobbing, and if he had would you have considered that a relevant matter to bring before the attention of the Court?—I should probably have thought so.

Did you understand from Mr. Michael's answers to the Judge that he had not what is generally called jobbed shares himself?—I cannot say distinctly now what my impressions were at the time. I took the Judge's questions to be directed to show that Mr. Michael had some interest which would make it rather difficult to carry out his duties as broker.

His Worship—Do you want that answer to go down?

Mr. Opps—Yes, I think that answer puts it very neatly.

His Worship—You ask Mr. Jones as an expert?

Mr. Opps—He was in Court. (To witness).

Did you think the facts stated in that letter would have in any way altered the impression the Judge had received from Mr. Michael's answer?—The statement contained in that letter did not seem to affect substantially the question.

Have you any other letter of Mr. Michael on this point?—Nothing whatever.

Re-examined:

Mr. Michael—It is clear from the letter that Mr. Michael did not understand the relevancy of the Judge's questions and his answers in the same way as you did?—The letter speaks for itself.

When you say that you took the Judge's question to be directed to show whether Mr. Michael has some interest which would make it difficult for him to carry out his duties you were referring to his duties to Mr. Carmichael, were you not?—Yes, I mean to say that my understanding in the matter was only so far as Mr. Carmichael was concerned.

By His Worship:

Did you speak to Mr. Michael at all with reference to that letter?—I am not quite certain about that, I did not see very much of Mr. Michael.

You did not ask him any questions about it?—I did not go into any discussion about it after the receipt of that letter.

Mr. Jones, if you had done, don't you think that you would have found out something more?—In what sense does your Worship mean?

We know from Mr. Michael's evidence now that he did not. Don't you think if you had asked him when he confessed that he had made a mistake and you had put Mr. Michael back into the box, the Judge would have asked further questions?—Yes, it is possible, I don't know what action I should have taken.

It was rather important was it not?—The man made the statement in the upper Court.

Yes, he says that he has been allotted 400 Anglo-Java, which were allotted immediately.

But in answer to the Judge he said that he never owned shares?—Yes.

So that he has confessed that he did own shares?—Yes.

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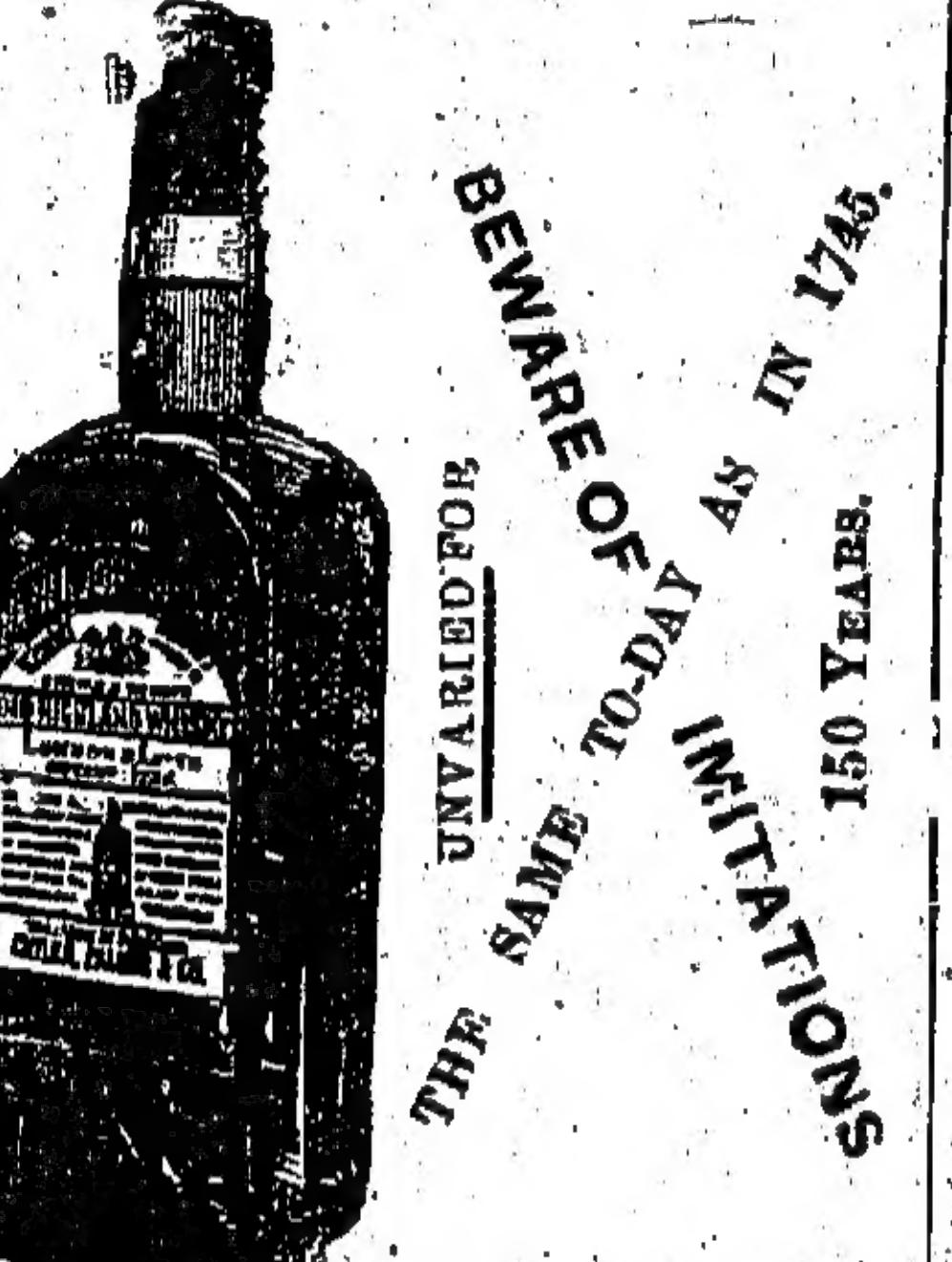
NAME OF STATION.	DOWN TRAINS.		NAME OF STATION.	UP TRAINS.	
	WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.		WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAY.
	1.	5.		2.	6.
KOWLOON — Dept.	8.00 A.M.	2.30 P.M.	LOWU — Dept.	9.30 A.M.	4.15 P.M.
HUNG HOM — Arr.	8.4 " "	2.34 "	FAN LING — Arr.	9.36 " "	4.21 "
	Dept.	8.5 " "	Dept.	9.37 " "	4.22 "
TAUMATI — Arr.	8.9 "	2.39 "	TAIPO M. — Arr.	9.46 " "	4.31 "
	Dept.	9.1 " "	Dept.	9.49 " "	4.35 "
SHATIN — Arr.	8.22 "	2.52 "	TAIPO — Arr.	9.53 " "	4.39 "
	Dept.	8.23 " "	Dept.	10.00 " "	4.46 "
TAIPO — Arr.	8.36 "	3.6 "	SHATIN — Arr.	10.13 " "	5.00 P.M.
	Dept.	8.40 " "	Dept.	10.14 " "	5.00 "
TAIPO M. — Arr.	8.44 "	3.14 "	YAU MATI — Arr.	10.25 " "	5.11 "
	Dept.	8.50 " "	Dept.	10.27 " "	5.13 "
FAN LING — Arr.	9.1 "	3.29 "	HUNG HOM — Arr.	10.31 " "	5.17 "
	Dept.	9.2 " "	Dept.	10.32 " "	5.18 "
LOWU — Arr.	9.8 "	3.36 "	KOWLOON — Arr.	10.35 " "	5.21 "
					12.35 "

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PLAN OF YOKOHAMA  
PLAN OF KOBE AND HIYOGO  
PLAN OF CHINESE SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

BANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,396, Y. Maei 15th Feb.—Moji 9th Feb., Coal—Ataka & Co.  
BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sembil, 14th Feb.—Sandakan 8th February, General—Melchers & Co.  
CARL DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 774, Chr. Jürgenson, 13th February—Haiphong and Hoihow 11th Feb., General—Jehsan & Co.  
CATHERINE ALEXA, British str., S. C. Townsend, 14th Feb.—Singapore 7th February, General—David Sisson & Co.,  
CHINAN, British str., 1,350, Lloyd Jones, 15th Feb.—Shanghai 12th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,265, V. M. Liddell, 5th Feb.—Swatow 4th Feb., General—Javine, Matheson & Co.  
CHINKANG, British str., 1,250, W. F. Kay, 11th Feb.—Chingwanta 5th Feb., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.  
CHIPISHING, British str., 1,199, F. Moonay, 14th Feb.—Kwangyuan 12th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHOWAI, German str., 1,115, W. Rezar, 5th Feb.—Bangkok 23rd January, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CLAN, British str., 2,311, White, 17th Feb.—Shanghai 13th February, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.  
CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,102, J. Benetton, 16th Feb.—Amoy 15th Feb., Ballast—Jehsan & Co.  
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Nakayasa, 18th Feb.—Wakamatsu 12th Feb., Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaishin.  
DERWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 2nd Feb.—Saigon 29th Jan., Rice—Man Fat.  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, H. Davison, 18th Feb.—Vancouver 27th Jan., Mail and General—C. P. R. Co.  
FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 3,159, S. Kumanaki, 6th Feb.—Moji 2nd Feb., Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaishin.  
GARDNER, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 2nd Feb.—Saigon 29th Jan., Rice—Man Fat.  
HANYANG, British str., 1,952, Spink, 14th Feb.—Saigon 9th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.  
HELENE, German str., 771, C. Bendixen, 19th Feb.—Pakhoi 15th and Hoihow 18th Feb., General—Jehsan & Co.  
HELIOS, Norwegian str., 860, A. Knudsen, 15th Feb.—Nautua Island 5th Feb., Timber—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.  
HELLAS, German str., 2,460, Sieh, 12th Feb.—Shanghai 8th Feb., General—Hamburg-Amerika Line.  
HOKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,426, J. Sumito, 17th Feb.—Moji 11th Feb., Coal—Ataka & Co.  
HOLSTEIN, German str., 1,103, D. Henk, 9th Feb.—Tourne 7th Feb., Coal and General—Jehsan & Co.  
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 19th Feb.—Haiphong 16th Feb., General—A. R. Martz.

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United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional, 1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880; Kiaochou Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan—Shimonoseki, 1895; Liuchung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Port 1896; Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russia—St. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land Trade, 1881; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN  
Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention, 1895; Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States, Extradition Treaty, 1883; Great Britain (Alliance) 1905; Russia (Peace Treaty) 1905.

TREATIES WITH COREA  
Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876; Japan 1904 and 1905; United States, 1882; Great Britain, 1895.

TREATIES WITH SIAM  
Great Britain, 1858, 1899 and 1909; France, 1898 and 1904; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1898; Great Britain and France, Siamese Treaty.

Great Britain and Russia Railway Convention, 1894.

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2/- fy. "	Anglo-Johore ...	1.2.6	2/- fy. "	Mertina ...	5/6
17/6 fy. "	Anglo-Malay ...	50%	10/- 2/- fy. "	Mount Austin ...	.....
fy. "	Bakaput ...	.....	14/- fy. "	North Hummock ...	.....
fy. "	Batu Caves ...	17.10.0	70% 10/- 2/- fy. "	Padang Java ...	25% '09
fy. "	Batu Kawan ...	.....	14/- fy. "	Pandan Johore ...	5/6
fy. "	Batu Tiga ...	4.9.0	10% 10/- 2/- fy. "	Pataling ...	3.0.0
2/- fy. "	Beranang Selangor ...	3%	10/- fy. "	Pelepath (Johore) ...	12.8% 1
10/- fy. "	Bernam Perak Do. Ordinary	.....	15/- fy. "	Perak ...	7/6
fy. "	Bidor ...	.....	12/6 fy. "	Pereiro Est. ...	10% '09
12/6 fy. "	Elands Selangor ...	.....	12/6 fy. "	Prye ...	.....
2/- fy. "	Euktur Cloth ...	.....	12/6 fy. "	Ratanut ...	2.0.0
fy. "	Bukit Kajang ...	2.10.6	63% 10/- 2/- fy. "	Rim ...	.....
15/- fy. "	Bukit Mertajam ...	3/8	10/- fy. "	R. Est. of Krian ...	.....
fy. paid	Bukit Rajah ...	16.10.0	26% 10/- 2/- fy. "	R. of Johore ...	11.15.0
2/- fy. "	Bukit Selangor ...	6.2.6	75% 10/- 15/- fy. "	Sagge ...	5/10.0
fy. "	Castlefield ...	.....	15/- fy. "	Seaford ...	31.6
fy. "	Chankut Salak R. and Tin ...	.....	16/- fy. "	Selangor ...	22.5% 10
2/- fy. "	Chersonese ...	3/6	10/- fy. "	Selator Rubber ...	.....
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2/- fy. "	Chota Rubber ...	2.3.0	100% 10/- 2/- fy. "	Sembayan ...	1.10.0pm
fy. "	Cicely Ordinary ...	2.3.0	102% 10/- 2/- fy. "	Seremban ...	4.18.6
2/- fy. "	Coastal Malay ...	1.3.0	50% 10/- 16/6 fy. "	Singapore Para ...	2.16.3
fy. "	Damansara ...	7.12.6	50% 10/- 17/6 fy. "	Straits (Bartam) ...	7/- 17.5% '09
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fy. "	Enbuk Selangor ...	13/6	30% 10/- 2/- fy. "	Sungel Bahru ...	.....
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fy. "	Gna Kee R. Est. ...	.....	15/- fy. "	Sungel Kapar ...	13/6 25% 10
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fy. "	Golconde ...	6.17.6	20% 10/- 15/- fy. "	Sungel Liang ...	.....
2/- fy. "	Golden Hope ...	.....	15/- fy. "	Sungel Salak ...	4.7.6
fy. "	Gula-Kulumpung ...	5.2.6	30% 10/- 15/- fy. "	Sungel Way ...	6.5.0
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10/- "	Johore R. Lands ...	.....	15/- fy. "	Utd. Sua Betong ...	.....
12/6 "	Jong-Lando ...	.....	15/- fy. "	Val'd Or Est ...	.....
fy. "	Juru Estates ...	40%	10/- 15/- fy. "	Vallambrosa ...	1.14.0
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fy. "	Kelompong ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5/- paid	Rubber Plants Inves. Trust	7.5% 10
fy. "	Killinghall ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5/- Options	R. Share Trust ...	.....
fy. "	Kinta Kellas ...	5.2.6	18/2% 10/- 10/- paid	Strait M. & Trust ...	.....
10/- "	Kita Tinggi ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5/-	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....
fy. "	Kota Tampan ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5/-	Anglo-Java ...	.....
15/- "	Krubong ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5/-	Asahan (Sumatra) ...	.....
fy. "	Kuala Klang ...	8.3.0	75% 10/- 15/- fy. paid	Bangawan R. ...	.....
fy. "	Kuala Lumpur ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5/-	Beaufort ...	.....
2/- fy. "	Kuala Pahit ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5/-	Central Sumatra ...	.....
fy. "	Kuala Selangor ...	16/9	30% 10/- 15/- fy. paid	Indian Peninsula ...	.....
fy. "	Labu ...	.....	15/- 10/- 5		

## REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL MARKETS FOR 1910.

RUBBER.  
(From Messrs. Lewis & Peat's Report).

The year 1910 proved a phenomenal one for Rubber, and the record price for Fine Para of 9s 6d per lb in November of 1909 was topped by over 3s per lb. The violent fluctuations during the middle months of the year were most remarkable, and a movement of 1s per lb in 24 hours was not uncommon. We opened the year at about 7s 6d for Fine Para and the price advanced practically without a check to 12s 6d in April, and even as high as 12s 6d was paid for small quantities.

Plantation Sorts opened at about 7s 6d and ranged according to the price of Fine Para, the highest price touched for Plantation being 12s 10d in April.

Towards the end of April the decline set in and continued right to the end of the year, but with several violent fluctuations.

The Brazilian crop was heaviest during January, February and March, and the Americans came into the market early and bought largely, their trade being remarkably good, and consumption increasing by leaps and bounds. Their big purchases both in Brazil and in the home markets, was the principal factor in driving the price up in the early part of the year, and practically they have been out of the market ever since. The Continental and English manufacturers, speaking generally, did not believe these high prices could last and held off, and took in no stock, only buying for pressing requirements on a hand-to-mouth policy. The result was that they found themselves practically without rubber at a time when the Brazilian receipts were falling and their actual trade requirements increasing every day.

Approximately, we may say the Americans bought first and very heavily at under 9s per lb, and the Continent and home trade, greatly helped by bull speculation, drove prices up to 11s and 12s.

There is no doubt that those extreme prices did curtail trade in some direction, and where possible all sorts of mixtures have been resorted to, but one thing is clear, that for certain purpose manufacturers must have fine Para Rubber, either wild or cultivated, whatever the cost.

Native collected and wild rubber during the boom also enjoyed extremely high prices, but year by year the demand, and consequently the supply, is getting less as manufacturers are turning their attention to plantation sorts more and more.

As regards the above, there is a very marked tendency in all parts of the world to imitate the East, and prepare rubber in the same way. East and West Africa, Central and South America are all sending Rubber in Sheets or Crepe, and much cleaner than formerly, but the difficulties of preparation of the rubber, the transport and control of native collectors, make this very difficult and in many cases more or less impossible.

As we mentioned in our last annual review, the demand for Plantation Rubbers continues on the increase and the outlook not less bright. The result of the past year's working has more than justified the hopes we then expressed. Practically all manufacturers are now regular users of plantation rubbers of all grades, and during the past year many who had only taken a little are now large and regular buyers, and in many cases are buying Plantation grown instead of the Forest Para from Brazil.

The total output during 1910 of Plantation Rubber from all parts of the world amounted to nearly 8,000 tons and the general estimates of the 1911 crop varies from 12,000 to 15,000 tons.

One of the features of the past 12 months has been the actual rate at each auction of practically every lot catalogued, showing that Plantation Rubber is wanted in whatever quantity it is offered and always salable at a price. This price, up to now, has been regulated by the price of Fine (Wild) Para, but we venture to predict that in the near future the price of No. 1 Plantation Para will be a strong element in regulating the price of all sorts of rubber.

Altogether the outlook is most cheerful, as the above remarks will show, and we hope to see a much steadier and less speculative market in the article during the coming year—everything points to a good sound trade.

A most important increase has been made in the business done in Plantation Para for forward delivery under guarantee of "First Grade, Biscuits Sheet and/or Crepe of fair average quality." This guarantee, although not altogether satisfactory, has worked fairly well. New rules have been formulated for regulating this forward delivery business, and we look for a great increase in the volume of this business in the future.

The above delivery business is quite distinct from the sales of estate outputs and on the same lines as Fine Hard Para in 5, 10, 15 tons or larger lots for certain months' delivery.

Many estates have sold their outputs for the coming year at very satisfactory prices, and provided the standard of qualities is kept up the deliveries are going through quite smoothly.

It has been our aim for a long time to try and guide Planters as to what care or form of preparation is most wanted and fetches the highest price on the market. Without doubt Smoked Sheets and Thick "Blanket" Crepe are the most sought after and have always commanded the highest figure. We can safely recommend the preparation of, firstly, Smoked Sheets (Ribbed for preference), and secondly, Fine Thick Grisly Blanket Crepe. These two grades are by far the most popular, and we think by advocating the adoption of these, the standardisation of Plantation Para will gradually be accomplished and result in a much wider market in the future.

As to the lower grades, Thick Grisly Brown Crepe and Scrap Crepe have been in excellent demand at all the sales and have always been taken in preference to the Thin Brittle Crepe, of which so much has been sent in the past.

The trade generally, have, during the past year, shown that they now look far more to the quality and strength of Plantation Rubber than to "Colour."

We strongly recommend planters to try and make their lots as large as possible, and avoid sending odd lots, if they can keep them until they have enough to send 5 or 10 cases minimum.

Fine Elastic has always sold readily when in Crepe form. The quantity offered has not increased in proportion to the trade, and we can only repeat that we do not get nearly enough.

Castillo.—Only small lots have been dealt with, but the quality has shown marked improvement.

Pantunia.—Smoked Sheet has been selling well and realising good prices.

The world's production of all sorts in 1910 was 80,000 tons against 75,000 tons in 1909.

A BROKER'S AFFAIRS AT SINGAPORE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Edward Giles Cropley returned from Saigon on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., and was arrested on the warrant issued by Tan Hood Guan and others for criminal breach of trust in respect of 3,000 Kempas shares amounting to \$15,000. He was brought up before Mr. Acton in the second Court later in the morning, and on an adjournment being applied for the case was postponed until the 15th inst. at 2 p.m.

Bail was fixed at \$10,000.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	JAPAN	Second half of Feb.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of Mar.	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	First half of Mar.	JAPAN	First half of Mar.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Mar.	JAPAN	Second half of Mar.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave COLOMBO	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MASEILLE & LONDON	DUE MARESILLE (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	DUE PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Steamer Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer Tons	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
ARCADIA..... 7000	February 18	MALWA..... 11000	March 18	March 24
ASSAYE..... 7500	March 4	MACEPOLINA 10500	April 1	April 7
MARMORA .. 10500	March 18	{ Through Steamer calling at BOMBAY }	April 15	April 21
DEVANHA .. 8000	April 1	MOLDAVIA .. 10000	April 29	May 5
DELHI..... 8000	April 15	MONGOLIA .. 10000	May 13	May 19
ASSAYE..... 7500	April 29	MOREA .. 11000	May 27	June 3
DELTA..... 8000	May 13	MOOLTAN .. 10000	June 10	June 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1ST SALOON £71.10 SINGLE. £105.14 RETURN.

2ND £48.80 £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERME DAITE (NON-TRANSHIPS) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON  
CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
SYRIA..... 6500	about	about
NORE..... 6700	March 22	April 9
PALAWAN .. 4703	April 5	May 22
BORNEO .. 4600	April 19	June 5
SICILIA .. 6700	May 17	July 3
SUMATRA .. 4600	May 31	July 17
NILE .. 6700	June 14	July 31

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARESILLE.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1ST SALOON £55.00 SINGLE. £221.10 RETURN.

2ND £38.10 £57.4

Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

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## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR PORTLAND, VIA MOJI, KOBE, &amp; YOKOHAMA.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.)

STREAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN TO SAIL

HENRIK IBSEN..... 4,573 ... Chr. Smith ... On 27th February.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

FRED J. HALTON,  
AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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## NORD DEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FO  
STEAMERS TONS TO SAIL  
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH (Wed'day, 22nd Feb., at NOON.

GIBRALTAE, SOUTHAMPTON, Capt. E. MALCH W., 16,000

ANTWERP &amp; HAMBURG, Capt. D. Baird

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, PRINZESS ALICE, 20,300, 22nd February

MANILA, YAP, MARON, FRIEDRICH, CAPT. P. GROSCHE, 20,300, 22nd February

RABAU, SAMARAI, BRIS., PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. LENZ, 5,000, Feb., at M'night

KUDAT &amp; SANADAKAN, "BORNEO", 5,050, End of Feb.

KORE &amp; YOKOHAMA, "COBLENZ", 6,750, About 7th March.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911.

## PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY  
BY THE MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

DISPLACEMENT.

"PRINZESS ALICE" - 20,300 - ON MARCH 22ND.

Capt. P. GROSCHE.

"LUETZOW" - 17,300 - ON APRIL 5TH.

Capt. B. WILHELM.

"KLEIST" - 17,000 - ON APRIL 19TH.

Capt. O. PAHNKE.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAE AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

Early booking recommended.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1910.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

Mr. E. H. Lawrie  
Capt. H. E. Laver  
Baron M. V. Babo  
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard  
Mr. J. H. Wells  
Mr. G. T. Lloyd  
Mr. W. Lovibond  
Mr. E. T. Lovibond  
Lt. R. E. Lub



**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP	CANDIA	10 A.M., 22nd Feb.	Freight only
VIA SINGAPORE, PEN-	ANG COLOMBO, and	Capt. W. E. Hickey	Port Said
ANG COLOMBO, and	Capt. W. E. Hickey	Feb.	Port Said
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, PALAWAN	Capt. C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	About 27th Feb.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	Capt. G. H. C. Weston	About 3rd Mar.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Noon, 4th Mar.	See Special of Call
Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	SYRIA	About 8th Mar.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and ANTWERP	ANG COLOMBO, and	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	PORT SAID
VIA SINGAPORE, PEN-	SYRIA	About 8th Mar.	Freight and Passage

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 23rd Feb., 4 P.M.
NINGPO	"KASHING"	On 23rd Feb., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 24th Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA, TUBUS DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN CAIRES, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS.	"CHANGSHA"	On 25th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 25th Feb., M'night
MANILA, ILOILLO & CEBU	"TEAN"	On 26th Feb., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 9th Mar., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried REDUCED FREES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS &amp; TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA CARNIVAL 21st to 23rd February. Special Reduced Rate, \$50 Return.

SHANGHAI LINE

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUL," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY;  
AGENTS.

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Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911.

TELEPHONE 36

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGER

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 24th Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 25th Feb., D'light
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 25th Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Saturday, 25th Feb., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th Feb., 2 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 4th Mar., 2 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOORSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafao, Tientsin &amp; Newchwang Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGER

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHETS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantines, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

## OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.  
FOR MARSEILLES, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:  
S.S. SAXONIA 24th Feb. |FOR BREMEN & HAMBURG:  
S.S. SPEZIA 1st March. |FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:  
S.S. LIBERIA 5th March. |FOR HAVRE ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:  
S.S. SAMBIA 10th March. |FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:  
S.S. SILESIA 14th March. |FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:  
S.S. PREUSSEN 24th March. |

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1911.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS CAPTAIN LEAVING.

* "HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	WED'DAY, 22nd Feb., at 8 A.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 24th Feb., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 3 Days).\* The s.s. "Haitan" will not call at Swatow.  
Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

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**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

**SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.**

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th March, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th March, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 28th April, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 10th March, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. &amp; M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

**INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.**

PERSIA ..... 9,000 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 3rd March, at 1 P.M.

CHINA ..... 10,200 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 8th March, at 1 P.M.

ASIA ..... 9,500 Tons ..... SATURDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.

THESS. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 31st March, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERSIA FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(THE JAPAN MAIL SHIPMENT CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. TONS. SAILING DATES.

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, POLE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID ...

WAKASA MARU 7,000 SUNDAY, 26th February.

KITANO MARU 9,000 WED'DAY, 1st March, at Daylight.

IYO MARU 7,000 WED'DAY, 15th March, at Daylight.

KAMAKURA MARU 7,000 SATURDAY, 25th Mar., from KOREA

AWA MARU 7,000 TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon

## CONTINENTAL TYPEWRITER

Visible writing. Modern construction. Machines with and without tabulator are in Stock with the Undersigned Firms. Prospectus will be supplied on application. The "CONTINENTAL" may be seen and is to be had at—

HUGO C. A. FROMM'S,  
TELEPHONE 960, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

AND BREWER & CO.'S,  
HONGKONG HOTEL, PEDDER STREET.

51.5

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

SIBERIAN MAILED. On account of prevalence of plague in Manchuria, the Mails via Siberia are considerably delayed. The Public are recommended not to use this route for transmission of correspondence until normal conditions prevail. There is only a weekly service between Shanghai and Dabu, leaving Shanghai on Fridays.

The *Princess Alice*, with the German Mail of the 25th ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 6 a.m.

FOR	PSR	DATE
Hollow and Bangkok	Loosok	Wednesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Haihong	Hongkong	Wednesday, 19, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Hollow and Bangkok	Quinta	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Haihong	Holstein	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
		Wednesday, 22nd,
		Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M.
		Registration 10.00 A.M.
		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee.
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
		Wednesday, 22nd, NOON
		Wednesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
		Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
	P. E. Friedrich	Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
		Thursday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
		Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
		Thursday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
		Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
		Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
		Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
		Friday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
		Friday, 24th,
		Printed Matter and Samples 11.00 A.M.
		Registration ... 10.15 A.M.
		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.30 & M
		No late fee.
		Letters ... NOON
		Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
		Friday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
	Tenyo Maru	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN,  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra  
Postage 10 cents)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in  
time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.)

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta  
Macao  
Kuching, Kele, Yokohama, Victoria  
Takoma, Vancouver and Seattle  
Yokohama  
Yokohama and Kobo  
Amoy, Swatow, Straits and Rangoon  
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok

Saigon  
Semarang and Sourabaya  
Macao  
Shanghai  
Straits and Colombo  
Tientsin  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO...

Ningpo  
Tunis  
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji  
Manila  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta  
Shanghai  
Manila  
Macao, Zambanga, Port Darwin, Thursday  
Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville,  
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston,  
New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne,  
Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

BEAUTY IS ONLY ONE OF ITS MANY MERITS.  
HALL'S SANITARY DISTEMPER HAS THESE GREAT ADVANTAGES IN ADDITION:



It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light shades. It contains no lead, therefore ceilings coated with white or tinted Hall's Distemper do not turn black with sulphur. It sets the hardest of any article yet offered, and neither cracks, blisters, nor peels off. It is washable three weeks after being applied. It is a strong disinfectant and should be used in all fever or infectious cases as recommended by the medical faculty. It is non-poisonous and clean in working. It destroys fleas, bugs, and other objectionable insects. Many of the colours will stand on new plaster walls.

The advantages of using a paint which contains an effective microbe destroyer are obvious. A distinct advantage is the readiness with which it may be cleaned without injuring it."

SOLE AGENTS:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,  
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

[37]

CROSSLEY BROTHERS, LTD.  
OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF:

GAS. & OIL ENGINES,  
MARINE ENGINES,

MOTORS & MOTOR

CARS,

GAS PLANTS

FOR POWER

AND HEATING

PURPOSES, TO

WORK WITH ALL

KINDS OF FUEL

SUCTION

AND

PRESSURE SYSTEMS

AMMONIA RECOVERY

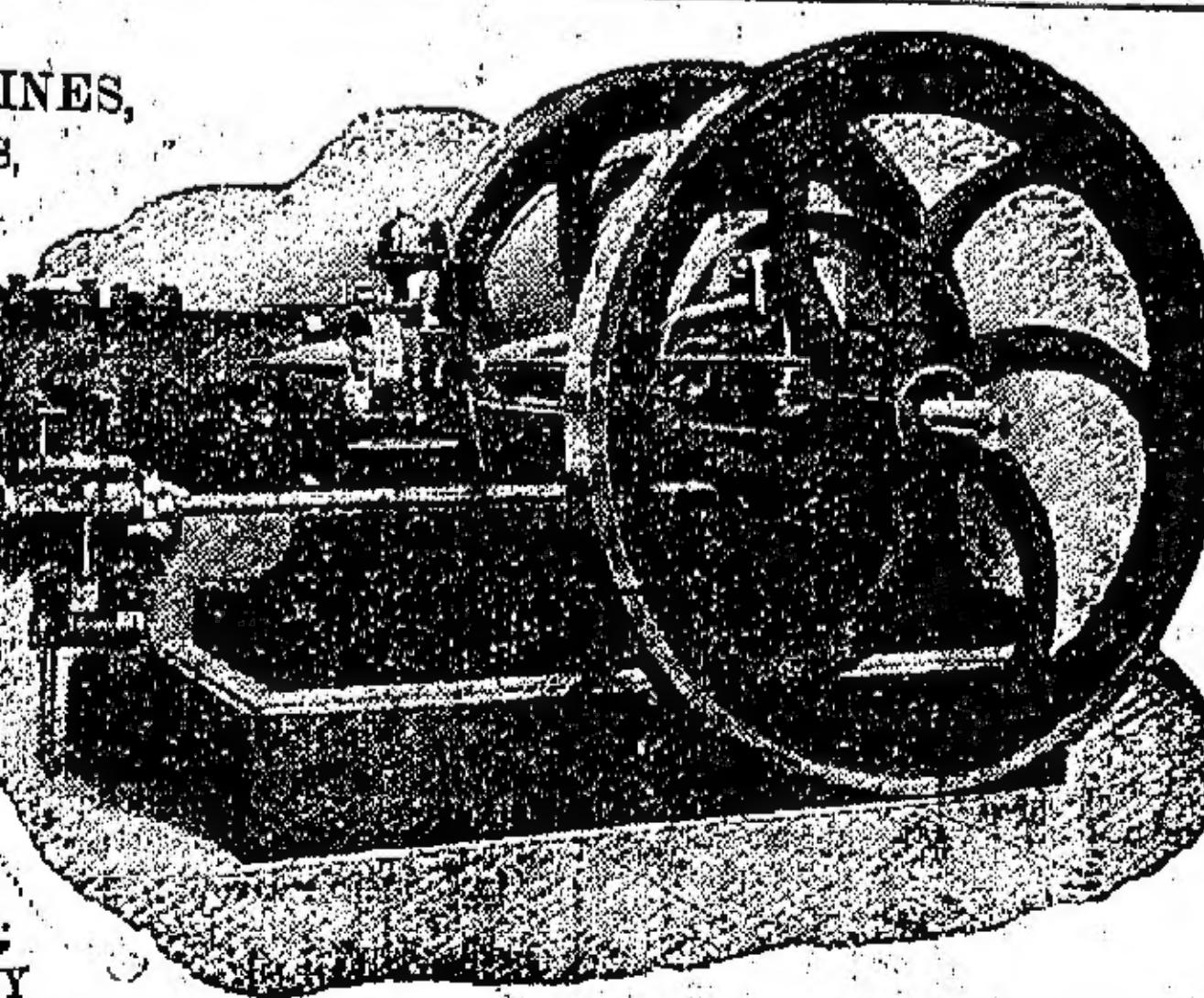
PLANTS, &c.

HAVE ALREADY MANUFACTURED CLOSE UPON 70,000 ENGINES.

SEVERAL OF THESE ENGINES CAN BE SEEN NOW AT WORK IN THE COLONY.

AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA:  
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.



## COMMERCIAL

## EXCHANGE

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 21st.

ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS		
	Bank Bills, on demand	225
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	229
ON GERMANY		
	On demand	182
ON NEW YORK		
	Bank Bills, on demand	43
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	44
ON BOMBAY		
	Telegraphic Transfer	132
	Bank, on demand	132
ON CALCUTTA		
	Telegraphic Transfer	132
	Bank, on demand	132
ON SHANGHAI		
	Bank, at sight	74
	Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA		
	On demand	97
ON MANILA		
	On demand—Pesos	87
ON SINGAPORE		
	On demand	75
ON BATAVIA		
	On demand	106
ON HAIPHONG		
	On demand	11 1/2 pm
ON SAIGON		
	On demand	1 1/2 pm
ON BANGKOK		
	On demand	66
SOVEREIGNS		
	Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.20
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.60
	BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/4

	SUBSIDARY COINS.	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	38.68 discount
Chinese	10 "	\$5.90 "
Hongkong	20 "	\$8.45 "
Hongkong	10 "	\$8.59 "

## "ALMA" Cigarettes.

Manufactured from the Finest Virginian Tobacco by

THE "ALMA" CIGARETTES COMPANY,

ST. MARTIN'S LANE,

LONDON.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AT 1.75 PER TIN OF 100.  
THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.  
CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product of the above Company is its

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin,  
\$2.30....Per Doz. Tins,  
\$9.00....Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins

ON SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
KWAN TEE, Queen's Road Central.  
CHEUNG TEE, Queen's Road Central.  
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.  
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.  
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.  
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,  
11, Caine Road.



*Cutter Palmer & Co.*  
The Wine Merchant of the East

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. \$49.50 for 1 doz. Quarts.  
\$51.50 " 2 Pints.

BRANDY ★★★ \$31.00

" ★★★ \$28.25

" ★★★ \$25.00

" IMPERIAL WHISKY" \$19.75

WHISKY, PALE MALL \$26.00

WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S OLD HIGHLAND, WHITE LABEL \$18.25

WHISKY, DO. SPECIAL, RED \$24.50

WHISKY, C. P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL" \$16.25

PORT WINE, INVALIDS \$24.75

PORT WINE, DOURO \$18.00

SHERRY, LA TORRE \$20.50

SHERRY, AMOROSO \$24.75

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AGENTS.

## OPIUM.

January 20th

Quotations are:

Malwa New	... \$2,500/2,550 per picul.
Malwa Old	... \$2,540/2,560 "
Malwa V. Old	... \$2,570/2,580 "
	\$2,59